Previous references.

File No. 3-19

1919.

Serial Nos. 102

(Census)

Later references.

Census 26-20 (42)

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. Two

Part B for Feby 1920

SUBJECT.

Census of houses, tenements & rooms etc.

(2) To,

The Census Supdt.

No G1900S-D17-2-20

I do for information & needful acte copy of the communication from Govt of India re: above

W D 1250—GPB—30,000 28-1-19

G. R. S. III—1] 1919/20 13370

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(Census)

NOTES.

File No. 3

FILE HEADING.

Census of Houses, Enumerators, Rooms

From

H.A. Resident

No. 010 Dated 2.2.20 Received 13.3.20

Diary No. 13370	Enclos.	Spare Copies.	Serial No.

BRIEF ABSTRACT OF LETTER.

Forwg for information & necessary action Copy of Govt Nos. 6 of 17.1.20 from the Govt of India transmitting the Census of Houses, Enumerators, Rooms the Census Commrs note thereon.

NOTES AND ORDERS.

A draft transmitting ... Census Supdt is submitted for ... or other order

NOTES—First Sheet.

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue
Secretariat.

Col 97 D 13370

Encls 3

MYSORE RESIDENT'S OFFICE,

Bangalore, 2nd February 1920.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT
IV
MISCELLANEOUS
3 FEB 1920

No. 875

A copy of the marginally* noted letter, with ~~enclosure~~ is forwarded for the Compliance

dated 17.1.20 to the Chief Secretary to the Govt. of
Govt. of India H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore, for
Department of Education (Genl) information and favour of
necessary action.

No. 6.

Government of India,

Department of Education,

Delhi, the 17th January 1920.

(C E N S U S).

From

J.M. Mitra, Esqr, Rai Bahadur, M.A.

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India,

To

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, U.P., Punjab, Burma, B.& O., and the Administrations of C.P. Assam, N.W. F.P., Baluchistan, Ajmer-Merwara, Coorg and Delh

Sir,

I am directed to forward a copy of the question asked and answer given in the Imperial Legislative Council together with a copy of the note by the Census Commissioner for India on the subject of the Census of houses, tenements, rooms etc. I am to request that with the permission of H.E. the Governor in Council / H.H. the Lt: Governor (in Council) / etc. the necessary steps may be taken to obtain in consultation with the local bodies concerned, such preliminary information as may be possible, in respect of the towns and cities in Madras / Bombay / etc Presidency so that by the time the Provincial Superintendent of Census enter upon his duties he may have some definite indication as to the places in which the enquiry is required and the nature of information desired. The method of the enquiry may be settled later by the Superintendent in direct communication with the Census Commissioner.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Wacha asked:-

17. "In view of the census of population which it is intended to take in 1921, do Government propose to consider the advisability of inserting the necessary columns or column in the census form for recording the number of one room tenements in the differnet provinces of British India ?"

Census for 1921

The Hon'ble Mr. Shafi replied:-

"The question will be considered in consultation with the Census Commissioner and local Governments".

NOTE BY THE CENSUS COMMISSIONER FOR INDIA ON HOUSE AND TENEMENT ACCOMMODATION AND OVERCROWING IN CITIES.

The ordinary block list and schedule filled up by the enumerator contains information regarding the number of houses, families and persons in the block. In the case of cities and towns, each ward forms a census unit (circle or charge) and the complete statistics for the ward are available. If the area of the ward is known the density of houses, families and polulation in the ward can immediately be calculated by arithmetic. The results, however, are in many cases unsatisfactory as the area figures frequently include open spaces (such as maidans, squares, playing grounds, parks, etc), and the true congestion of the population as required for the purposes of the municipal and sanitary departments is not displayed. Nor do the ordinary returns give any information as to the number of tenements floors, or rooms in a house or the pressure of population on these units, information which is obviously of value in cities and large towns where overcrowing exists or is likely to exist.

2. In the census of 1901 and 1911, special measures were taken to obtain detailed figures regarding the density of the population in houses, tenements, floors and rooms in the cities of Calcutta and

Bombay. At the request of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and the Bombay City Improvement Trust, the Superintendant of Census in 1901 made special arrangements, by means of additional columns in the block list and the schedule to obtain detailed statistics regarding the distribution of the population in tenements. Volume XI A of the Indian Census Series of the 1901 Census (Bombay Town and Island, Part IV) contains eight tables showing for each ward of the city the classification of buildings according to the character of the building and according to the number of floors, tenements and occupants; the classification of the population by tenements, floors, and rooms; the number of tenements per inhabited house and the distribution of the population of each religion in each ward in its relation to houses and tenements. In Volume XI of the same series, the Superintendant examined these statistics for each ward separately giving a separate map of the ward showing the census divisions. In the census of 1911 a similar enquiry was made and the results are tabulated in the same way in Volume VIII of the Census Series of that census. The discussion of the figures is, however, confined to a short resumé of the principal statistics.

3. In the census of 1901, of Calcutta City, a special house-list, filled up by the enumerators during the preliminary enumeration, enabled information to be obtained of the distribution of the whole population by houses(of different kinds), floors and rooms. Volume VII of the Census Series of 1901 (Calcutta City, Part IV) contains 3 special tables showing congestion of population and overcrowding. Statement No. I shows the number of persons (Belonging to families of different sizes) each of whom occupies certain room-space ($\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, 1, $1\frac{1}{2}$, etc., rooms) in kuchcha or pukka houses having different floor accommodation. Statement No. 11 gives the same information by wards. Statement No. III gives the sleeping air-space per human being in some typical congested wards, the figures having been obtained from actual measurement by the municipal building staff. The figures are analysed and discussed in Chapter of the same volume. This elaborate enquiry was not repeated in 1911, but Volume VI of the 1911 series (City of Calcutta, Report, Part I) contains on page 13 a succinct statement (subsidiary Table

III) showing the room-accommodation of families and persons in each ward.

4. As regards cost, the arrangement is that apart from the forms which are supplied free by Government the expenses of the census in Calcutta and Bombay are divided equally between Government and the municipality. The cost of the collection of the special information of overcrowding in Calcutta in 1901 seems to have been about Rs. 6,000. This, however, includes the collection of other information connected with the ~~xxxxxx~~ history of Calcutta. The actual cost of the tabulation of the special statements is put down at Rs. 3,270. The cost of the special tables in Bombay is not ascertainable.

5. The above account indicates the character of the information which can be obtained by means of special forms in regard to congestion and overcrowding in cities and large towns. It will be for the consideration of the local Governments and the local authorities as to whether information of the kind is required in any particular city or town, and if so, exactly what information. The character of the living accommodation of the population differs considerably in different localities. The tenement census (tenement being defined as the "holding of a rent-payer") is probably suitable for large industrial centres like Bombay where the tenement system exists. It will be noticed that in Calcutta the enquiry in 1901 embraced all houses (kuchcha and pukka). "House" was then defined as the residence of a commensal family, but the definition was changed in 1911, when the municipal assessment unit was adopted. It is presumed that this enquiry will only be required in fairly large industrial towns and in ordinary cases, where information of the kind indicated is wanted, it would probably be sufficient to distinguish houses (using a structural definition) by the number of floors they contain and to tabulate information of families (of different sizes) by the number of rooms they occupy. It would, perhaps, not usually be necessary to differentiate the population by religion for this type of enquiry. Such information could without difficulty be obtained by means of a special house schedule

to be filled up during the preliminary enumeration. The actual forms to be used for the enquiry and the method of tabulation can be discussed at a later stage.

R E G I S T R A R.

RESIDENT'S OFFICE.

G. K. S. VI—G/32]

SUBJECT.....

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Diary No. of letter replied to.....

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT
( )
, the *191*

Date of issue 17/2

Signed by M^r DCS

Section Cens
File No. 3/19
Serial No. 2

No. G 19005/

To

The Census Supdt in Thanjore

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith for information & needful action copy of Communication No. b 9 17.1.20 received thro the Resident(?) from the Govt of India Deptt of Agr (Census) regarding Census of Houses, tenements rooms &c.

over. DCS 4/2/20

Chief Sec

4/2/20